Weston & Sampson

westonandsampson.com

WESTON & SAMPSON ENGINEERS, INC.
98 South Main Street, Suite 2
Waterbury, VT 05676
tel: 802.244.5051

REPORT

July 31, 2024

Corrective Action Plan
Camisa Properties Site
(SMS #2012-4293)
113 Main Street
Richford, Vermont

Prepared for:
Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

STATE OF VERMONT
PATRICK M. LYONS
NO. 135570
CIVIL
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Digitally signed by Patrick Lyons, PE (No. 135570)
Date: 2024.08.08 11:55:25-04'00'

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc. (Weston & Sampson), on behalf of the Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NRPC), has prepared this Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the 113 Main Street parcel of the Camisa Properties Site (the Site; SMS #2012-4293) in Richford, Vermont. The intended use of the Site is as a natural area adjacent to a community pocket park and the Northern Forest Canoe Trail portage.

Remedial actions completed in 2015 included contaminated soil removal and placement of engineered barriers. In 2018, the previous assessment work was reviewed under what was then the new Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties Rule (I-Rule; since updated February 23, 2024). This review identified remaining Site contaminants of concern (COCs) as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in a small area of shallow soil, likely related to the historical presence of a rail spur and associated rail activity.

The area of shallow soil contamination extends from a portion of the gravel access road to a roughly 1,800 square foot area southeast of the road, in a heavily vegetated area that is primarily a wetland advisory layer. This area is also within the boundary of the 100-yr flood plain for the Missisquoi River.

An Evaluation of Corrective Action Alternatives (ECAA) evaluated several potential corrective actions, including removal of all impacted soil or installation of an engineered barrier over the portion of the contamination in the gravel road and either 1) fencing off the entirety of the impacted area outside of the gravel road, 2) installing partial fencing, or 3) maintaining/planting thick vegetation to prevent access to this area.

The selected corrective actions include the following:

Engineering Controls:

- Installation of an engineered barrier in accordance with the requirements for impervious and non-impervious engineered barriers as described in the I-Rule. This will protect Site users from contaminated soil in the vicinity of the current gravel path.
- Planting thick, hearty native vegetation (shrubs) along the gravel access road to prevent access to areas impacted by PAHs in the wetland outside the engineered barrier area. Warning signage will accompany the vegetation as directed by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VTDEC).

Institutional Controls:

- Required notification of the VTDEC prior to any future subsurface work or changes in use at the Site, as well as annual inspection and maintenance of the vegetation and engineered barrier. These controls will be recorded in the Certificate of Completion.

The implementation of corrective action construction is expected to take up to two weeks.

A public notice of the proposed CAP will be posted to the Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) website at https://enb.vermont.gov/. Caitlyn Bain, the VTDEC Site Manager, can be reached at 802-461-6204 or Caitlyn.Bain@vermont.gov for questions. It is the owner's responsibility that all contractors performing construction or redevelopment work at the Site receive a copy of this CAP.

\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VT\NRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\2. Deliverables\2024_04 CAP\Text_Camisa Properties CAP.docx

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Weston & Sampson, on behalf of the Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NRPC), has prepared this Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the 113 Main Street parcel of the Camisa Properties Site (the Site; SMS #2012-4293) in Richford, Vermont (Figure 1 and 2). The intended use of the Site is as a natural area adjacent to a community pocket park and the Northern Forest Canoe Trail.

1.1 Site Ownership and Location

Latitude (North): 44°59'38.80"
Longitude (West): -72°40'23.13"
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 18
UTM X (Meters): 683414.81
UTM Y (Meters): 4984930.24
Elevation: 450 ft. above sea level
Site Owner: Richford Economic Advancement Corporation (REAC)
Site Location: 113 Main Street, Richford, Vermont
County: Franklin
SPAN: 516-162-10611
Parcel ID: MS0113-
Parcel Size: 0.3 acres Site
Contact Information: dgregoire@notchvt.org

1.2 Current Use of Property and Adjacent Properties

The Site is a thin 0.3-acre vacant property with some foundation material from former buildings remaining on one portion of the Site along Main Street. It is traversed by a right-of-way (gravel access road to village pump station) used as a local trail and running generally north-south through the middle of the Site. Surrounding the Site are residential and municipal properties to the north, west, and south, while undeveloped land and the Missisquoi River border the eastern boundary. The western property boundary abuts Main Street. The Site and associated features are shown on Figure 2.

1.3 Previous Investigations

Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) have been performed at the Site. In 2011, Stone Environmental performed a Phase I ESA and identified the following RECs:

- Possible Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM) within the 113 Main Street Property.
- Past use of the 113 Main Street Property for small engine repair practices.
- Past occurrence of a rail spur terminating in the eastern portion of the 113 Main Street property.
- Prior release of fuel oil within the basement of the 113 Main Street building.

In November 2012, Environmental Compliance Services, Inc. (ECS) completed a Phase II ESA at the Site. The Phase II ESA included the advancement of soil borings; installation of monitoring wells; sampling of soil, groundwater, and building materials; and the performance of ACM and lead-based paint (LBP) surveys at the 113 Main Street building. Shallow soils at two locations, MW-1 and SB-A contained PAHs and lead above screening levels. ACM and LBP were identified in the Site building.

Prior to the demolition of the Site building at 113 Main Street in 2013, ACM abatement was performed by an abatement contractor.

Remedial actions were completed at the Site in 2015 and included contaminated soil removal and the placement of engineered barriers (capping). The Site was never closed, and in 2018, the previous assessment work was reviewed under what was then the new Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties Rule (I-Rule). This review identified a small area of shallow soil contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that had not yet been addressed. The distribution of impacted soil is shown on Figure 2.

1.4 Project Goals

The Site will be maintained in its current state, with the right-of-way (gravel access road to village pump station) continued to be used as a local trail.

1.5 Regional Site Vulnerabilities/ Climate Change Impacts

The local area of the Site is subject to current and forecasted climate change conditions that can impact the local environment and necessitate careful consideration of proposed cleanup action alternatives. While climate data is not collected specifically for Richford, pertinent changing climate conditions in Vermont are described in the following subsections.

1.5.1 Increased Temperatures

Vermont has experienced a temperature increase of approximately 3°F since the early 1900s, with the most recent 11-year period (2010–2020) being the warmest on record (Runkle et al., 2022). This is consistent with global climate change patterns. The winter temperatures have warmed more aggressively, 2.5 times the average annual temperature since 1960 (Galford et al., 2021). Projections indicate a continued increase in average temperatures, leading to warmer seasons and potential implications for ecosystem dynamics, including flora and fauna distributions.

1.5.2 Increased Precipitation

Annual average rainfall is increasing and has risen almost 6 inches since the 1960s (Runkle et al., 2022) and by 7.5 inches since 1900 (Galford et al., 2021). Forecasts suggest winter and spring precipitation will increase throughout this century. Warming will increase the proportion of the precipitation falling as rain.

1.5.3 Extreme Weather Events

Flood events have become more common, with recent examples including 2011 Tropical Storm Irene, where 3-7 inches of rainfall occurred in less than 18 hours (Runkle et al., 2022) and the recent Great Vermont Flood of July 2023, where 3-9 inches of rainfall occurred in less than 48 hours (NOAA, 2023). In general, Vermont has 2.4 more days of heavy precipitation since the 1960s (Galford et al., 2021). Predictions indicate an increased frequency and intensity of such events, posing risks of heightened flooding and related damages to infrastructure.

1.5.4 Site-Specific Climate Change Risk Factors

Given the projected climate impacts described above, site-specific risk factors that the corrective action must accommodate include flooding due to increased precipitation and more extreme weather events, and disruption to ecosystem dynamics due to increased temperatures. The selected corrective

action must be flood resilient and resistant to flood-caused erosion and sedimentation. If the selected corrective action includes or depends on vegetation, that vegetation must be selected among species expected to be climate resilient and able to thrive in projected conditions. Engineered barrier materials must be flood resilient and placed and drained in a manner which will minimize the potential for damage during a flooding event.

1.6 Cleanup Criteria

The intended use of the Site is as a natural area adjacent to a community pocket park and the Northern Forest Canoe Trail. The Site is located within a Designated Urban Soil Zone as defined by the VTDEC and shown on the online Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) Atlas. PAHs, expressed as benzo(a)pyrene toxic equivalents (B(a)P-TE), were compared to the urban background Vermont Soil Standards (VSS) for published in the VTDEC *Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties Rule (I-Rule)*, effective February 23, 2024.

The following table presents the urban background VSS and the maximum PAH concentrations detected at the Site.

Compound	Urban Background	Max. Concentration Detected
PAHs (as B(a)P-TE)	580 µg/kg	7,952 µg/kg

\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VT\NRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\2. Deliverables\2024_04 CAP\Text_Camisa Properties CAP.docx

2.0 CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

2.1 Site Description

The Site is a thin 0.3-acre property, developed with the Richford Overlook community pocket park. It is traversed by a right-of-way (gravel access road to village pump station and access drive to residences fronting on Main Street). Surrounding the Site are residential and municipal properties to the north, west, and south, while undeveloped land and the Missisquoi River border the eastern boundary, including a Northern Forest Canoe Trail portage. The western property boundary abuts Main Street.

The Site is located at an approximate elevation of 450 feet above sea level. The topography of the Site grades steeply southeast from the Overlook Park and then more gradually southeast towards the Missisquoi River. There is no surface water on the Site and surface drainage is southeast toward the Missisquoi River. The southeastern portion of the Site is mapped within the 100-year flood base flood elevation (BFE) of 447 feet above sea level (Flood Plain Map: 5000570001B - Date: September 3, 1980). Approximate boundaries of the floodplain are shown on Figure 2.

Bedrock is mapped as Ordovician, Cambrian, and Neoproterozoic cover rocks north of the Lincoln Mountain massif belt of the Underhill Formation, consisting of schist and phyllite (Ratcliffe, et al, 2011). No bedrock outcroppings have been observed at the Site.

Surficial soil at the Site is classified as Urban land. The Site is located within a Designated Urban Soil Zone, which are areas in which the use of VTDEC urban background values for concentrations of PAHs in soil may be used when evaluating contaminant concentrations.

According to the ANR Natural Resources Atlas, the soils underlying the Site are mapped as glaciolacustrine deposits consisting of pebbly sands. These soil types are confirmed in the monitoring well soil logs from previous Phase II ESA reports.

Depth to groundwater at the Site is estimated at 0–4 feet below ground surface (ft. bgs). The estimated direction of groundwater flow is southeast toward the Missisquoi River.

2.2 Contaminants of Concern and Distribution

The Site contaminants of concern (COCs) are PAHs, likely related to the historical presence of a rail spur and associated rail activity. Rail use includes significant combustion of petroleum and wood which can result in deposition of PAHs. The distribution of impacted soil is shown on Figure 2.

2.3 Migration Pathways (Fate and Transport)

PAHs and lead are expected to be relatively immobile in soil. The primary migration pathway for PAHs at the Site is via erosion. Elevated PAHs are only present in surface soil where topography is generally flat. Based on topography and distance from the Missisquoi River, surface water and sediment in is unlikely to be impacted by erosion of PAH contaminated soil from the Site.

2.4 Sensitive Receptors and Exposure Pathways

Potential human receptors include Site users contacting impacted soils. If subsurface activities occur on the Site, future potential human receptors include construction and utility workers. Potential exposure pathways to sensitive receptors include direct contact through ingestion of contaminated soil or dermal contact with contaminated soil. Under current conditions, most contaminated areas are overgrown with dense vegetation.

3.0 SELECTED CORRECTIVE ACTION

The selected corrective action is to:

- remove and dispose of contaminated soil in the vicinity of the current gravel drive to a depth of at least seven inches (18 inches in areas that will have a non-impervious engineered barrier), replace with an engineered barrier, and
- to prevent access to shallow soil outside of the engineered barrier area using thick, hearty native vegetation (shrubs) planted along the eastern edge of the gravel drive.

3.1 Redevelopment Plan

The intended use of the Site is as a natural area adjacent to a community pocket park and the Northern Forest Canoe Trail portage.

3.2 Pre-Implementation Activities

3.2.1 Health and Safety Plan (HASP)

Work described in this section will conform to specification Section 01 35 29 - Health and Safety Plan, provided in Appendix A.

A Site-specific HASP will be required for soil handling and excavation at the Site. It is the responsibility of the contractor to develop and implement a HASP in accordance with their health and safety policy and state and federal regulations. Elements of the HASP consider rules under the federal Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29 CFR 1910.120), Safety and Health Regulations for Construction (29 CFR 1926.65), Vermont Department of Health Lead Rules and Regulations, and the Vermont Occupational Safety & Health Administration (VOSHA).

3.2.2 Site Survey

The selected corrective action area extends to the property boundary on the southern edge of the parcel. Prior to implementing corrective actions, a licensed surveyor shall be contracted to mark out the boundaries of the Site so that no encroachment is made onto adjoining parcels.

3.2.3 Wetland Delineation

A portion of the Site beneath the proposed corrective action area is mapped as a wetland advisory layer on the online ANR Natural Resources Atlas (see Figure 2). The Natural Resources Atlas shows estimates of wetland areas interpreted from aerial photography and is not a regulatory layer. Prior to implementing corrective action, a field visit by the VTDEC District Wetlands Ecologist will be scheduled. The Wetlands Ecologist will confirm if a further wetland delineation may be required, and if the corrective actions will require a permit.

3.2.4 Waste Characterization

Soil waste characterization will occur prior to corrective action implementation. The selected cleanup contractor will ensure that the correct characterization sample analyses are performed for their selected disposal facility. While different disposal facilities may require different parameters, or number of samples, the following sampling protocol is assumed to be generally adequate:

- Two composite samples will be collected from the impacted area to be excavated and disposed. Each composited sample will be composed of five individual hand auger acquired aliquots, collected from randomly selected locations within the impacted area from 0-1.5 foot below grade. The sample aliquots will be composited in a bucket.

- Composite samples will be analyzed for waste characterization parameters, including total PAHs, TCLP RCRA 8 Metals, TCLP VOCs, TCLP SVOCs, TCLP Herbicides, TCLP Pesticides, Reactive Sulfide, Reactive cyanide, Total PCBs, % solids, free liquids, corrosivity by pH, and ignitability/flashpoint. Other parameters may be necessary at the discretion of the disposal facility.

3.3 Implementation Activities

3.3.1 Soil Management Plan

Work described in this section will conform to the following draft specifications, provided in Appendix A.

- 01 12 19.16 – Dust Control
- 02 61 00.13 – Handling and Disposal of Contaminated Soil

Dig Safe® and the Richford Department of Public Works (DPW) notification will be completed by the contractor and will occur at least 48 hours prior to subsurface disturbance. Soil handling at the Site will be overseen by 40-hour HAZWOPER trained contractor personnel. The disposal type and destination of soil will be determined during waste characterization sampling (Section 3.2.4) but is anticipated to be as alternate daily cover (ADC).

The contractor will be responsible for control of dust during Site work in accordance with 01 12 19.16 – Dust Control. Work will be conducted in a manner that will not result in excessive particulate matter emissions or nuisance dust conditions. If necessary, wet suppression may be used to provide temporary control of dust.

The contractor will be responsible for implementing measures to prevent the runoff of sediment from the Site in accordance with either the Low-Risk Site Handbook for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control (if the project is eligible, or a site-specific Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control (EPSC) Plan, if required. These measures are expected to prevent runoff of contaminated sediment from the Site.

3.3.1.1 Soil Stockpiling

Soil stockpiling is not anticipated, and soil will be live-loaded and trucked for disposal. However, if stockpiling becomes necessary during construction, in accordance with the I-Rule stockpiled soil will remain on the Site outside of wetland areas and be placed on polyethylene sheeting with a minimum thickness of 6 mil. The stockpile will be securely covered with 6-mil or thicker polyethylene sheeting. The contractor will not allow water to contact soils when stockpiled and will provide diversion of stormwater.

Soil may be stockpiled for up to 90 days and will not be allowed between December 1st and April 1st without approval of the VTDEC. Public access to the area of the stockpiled soil will be limited through posting “No Trespassing” signs and fencing, if necessary.

3.3.1.2 Soil Disposal

Up to 12 cubic yards of soil will be properly disposed of at a certified, RCRA Subtitle D lined landfill or via thermal treatment, pending acceptance criteria. The contractor will be responsible for providing final disposal/destruction certificates to the Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP). Detailed accounting of the volume of soil removed and final disposal/destruction certificates will be recorded and included in the Corrective Action Construction Completion Report (CACCR).

3.3.2 Engineering Controls

3.3.2.1 Engineered Barriers

Approximately 12 cubic yards of impacted soil will be removed to accommodate the engineered barriers and the root balls for the plantings. Soil will be removed in accordance with the Soil Management Plan presented in Section 3.3. Remaining impacted soil will be isolated with an engineered barrier. In the gravel drive/proposed trail area, this will be an impervious barrier, along the edge of the gravel drive/proposed trail this will be a non-impervious (soil) barrier (see Figure 3).

Once the soil is removed, a layer of geotextile indicator fabric will be placed over exposed soil. The fabric will act as a visual warning to future property users of the presence of contaminated soil below. The fabric will also act as an indicator of excessive erosion. This indicator fabric will be covered with 6 inches of clean subbase material and an impervious barrier (hardpacked gravel or processed gravel "staymat") or, alongside the gravel drive, 18 inches of clean soil. Details for the engineered barriers, including subbase and surface material requirements and geotextile requirements, are shown on Figure 4.

If soil for the construction of the non-impervious engineered barrier is sourced from a legitimate wholesaler from a native soil pit, no analytical testing will be required. If imported soil is not from a native soil pit, analytical testing will be required prior to bringing the soil on Site. The following sampling protocol will be followed.

- The supplier will create a 20 cubic yard stockpile of proposed fill material at their facility isolated from other materials.
- Two composite samples will be collected from soil stockpile to be imported. Each composited sample will be developed from five aliquots, collected from randomly selected locations throughout the soil stockpile and composited in a bucket.
- Composite samples will be analyzed for SVOCs with EPA Method 8270, for PAHs with EPA Method 8270(SIM), for the 13 priority pollutant metals (PP13 metals) with EPA Methods 6010 and 7470, for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) with EPA Method 8082, for herbicides with EPA Method 8151, for pesticides with EPA Method 8081, and for per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) with EPA Method 1633.
- Three discrete samples will be collected from the proposed soil stockpile and will be analyzed for VOCs with EPA Method 8260.

Analytical results will be provided to the QEP for approval prior to bringing the proposed soil on Site.

3.3.2.2 Vegetation Barrier

To prevent access to the impacted soil that will remain east of the engineered barriers, Black Chokeberry (Aronia melanocarpa), will be planted along the gravel drive. A hardy, mound-shaped shrub (3-6 ft tall) native to Vermont, it has slender, multiple stems and reddish-brown bark. It is tolerant of a variety of soil textures, densities, pH levels and moisture conditions. Because it suckers profusely (produces shoots that grow from the roots or the base of the plant) it is anticipated to provide a dense barrier over time. The USDA Plant Guide for Black Chokeberry is provided in Appendix B.

As the engineered barrier is constructed, four plants will be placed and planted above the geotextile marker as shown on Figure 4. Spacing will be 3-4 feet apart, as these plants are expected to produce suckers that will fill in the gaps. Warning signage will accompany the vegetation as directed by the VTDEC and will say:

> CAUTION
> Shallow soil beyond this sign contains
> polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
> which pose health risks if contacted or ingested.

3.4 Institutional Controls

Since soil with contaminants above screening criteria will remain on-Site, several institutional controls (in the form of land use restrictions), will be placed on the Site. These institutional controls will be identified within the Certificate of Completion issued for the Site upon CAP completion. These land use restrictions in accordance with Section 35-604 of the I-Rule, will include:

- notification of the VTDEC if Site use changes
- notification of the VTDEC prior to any subsurface work on the Site;
  - provide access to VTDEC personnel to inspect compliance with the land use restrictions
  - legal description of the property,
- description of the release of hazardous material, the corrective action, and a statement of the need for land use restrictions on the Site, and
- a map of where restricted areas are located on the property in recordable form.

3.5 CAP Costs

The estimated cost to implement these corrective actions is $31,000. A breakdown of anticipated costs is included in Appendix C.

Ongoing costs will include periodic inspection/maintenance to ensure that the engineered barriers are intact and the vegetation is providing an adequate barrier. These activities are to be implemented by the owner as part of general operation and maintenance and additional costs are expected to be minimal.

3.6 Performance Standards

The Site will be maintained in its current state, with the right-of-way (gravel access road to village pump station and access drive to residences fronting on Main Street. The selected corrective action is to remove and dispose of contaminated soil in the vicinity of the current gravel drive to a depth of at least seven inches (18 inches in areas that will not have an impervious surface), replace with an

engineered barrier, and to prevent access to shallow soil outside of the area addressed with the engineered barrier, thick, hearty native vegetation (shrubs) will be planted along the gravel access road to prevent access. The chosen corrective actions will prevent Site users from encountering impacted soil, eliminating this exposure pathway and are expected to achieve the corrective action objectives of the I-Rule.

\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VT\NRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\2. Deliverables\2024_04 CAP\Text_Camisa Properties CAP.docx

4.0 CAP IMPLEMENTATION AND SCHEDULE

4.1 Public Notice

A public notice shall be posted to the Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) website at https://enb.vermont.gov/. Interested persons shall have 30 days from the date of notice to comment on the draft approved corrective action plan and approval. Any interested person may request a public informational meeting within 14 days of the date of notice. The Secretary shall provide notice to interested persons of a public informational meeting at least 14 days in advance of the meeting. A draft Public Notice letter is presented in Appendix D. This CAP will not be officially approved and shall not be initiated until such period has passed and any questions or comments are adequately addressed.

The following adjoining property owners will receive notice of the draft corrective action plan. Adjoining properties are shown on Figure 5.

Name	Address	Phone Number	Property
Pretty Fashions Agency, Ltd	PO Box 69, Enosburg Falls, VT 05450	(802) 933-4230	109 Main Street
Richford Economic Advancement Corp.	PO Box 324, Richford, VT 05476	(802) 848-7711	111 Main Street
Jeff and Tina Lamos	41 Elm Ave, Richford, VT 05476	(802) 848-7118	115 Main Street
Richford Village/Town	PO Box 236 Richford, VT 05476	(802) 848-7751	139 Main Street Missisquoi Park
			113 Troy Street Memorial Park

4.2 Anticipated Permits

The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources online Permit Navigator was completed to determine likely permit requirements for this project. A copy of the Permit Navigator results is provided in Appendix E. The Project Review identified the following preliminary, non-binding determination of the applicability of other State permits and identified the following three permits that may be necessary:

- Floodplain and River Corridor
  Program Contact:
  Rebecca Pfeiffer
  802-490-6157
  rebecca.pfeiffer@vermont.gov
- Waste Transporter Permit
  Program Contact:
  Barb Schwendtner
  802-249-5904
  barb.schwendtner@vermont.gov
- Wetlands
  Program Contact:
  Julie Follensbee
  802-490-6175
  julie.follensbee@vermont.gov

The Owner or their selected cleanup contractor will be responsible for identifying and obtaining all necessary local, State, and/or federal permits prior to CAP implementation. The length of the permitting process may affect the implementation schedule. If necessary an updated schedule will be provided to the VTDEC.

Delineation of the wetland areas and other permitting requirements will be reviewed and obtained where necessary prior to implementing the CAP.

4.3 Implementation Schedule

The following schedule is proposed for the progression of this project.

Task	Description	Dates
1	VTDEC and EPA Review of CAP, Public Notification	Summer 2024
2	Excavation and Removal of Soil/ Placement of Engineered Barrier/Vegetation Planting	Fall 2024
3	Preparation of Corrective Action Construction Completion Report (CACCR)	Winter 2025
4	Notice to Land Record and Certificate of Completion	TBD by VTDEC

4.4 Corrective Action Maintenance/Institutional Control Plan

Institutional Controls (land use restrictions within a certificate of completion) will be placed on the Site to detail the location of identified contaminants and to prohibit residential use of the Site. A Corrective Action Construction Completion Report (CACCR) will be drafted in accordance with the I-Rule following the completion of corrective actions. This report will include a description and photo documentation of corrective actions completed, and Site plans with layout and construction of engineered barriers.

The land use restriction will require that the integrity of engineered barriers and the plantings be maintained in perpetuity. Annual inspections shall be completed by the property owner documenting any degradation/damage to the engineered barriers, the signage, and to ensure that the vegetation is providing an adequate barrier. This inspection will be reported to the VTDEC by October 1st each year using the Annual Institutional Control Inspection Form provided in Appendix F. Additionally, after any flooding that encroaches the engineered barrier, an inspection will be completed to the Owner and the barrier repaired if necessary.

The VTDEC will issue a certificate of completion when the CAP is fully implemented. This certificate of completion will detail any on-going maintenance and monitoring that may be required by the VTDEC.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

This project was prepared exclusively for NRPC. The findings provided by Weston & Sampson in this report are based solely on the information reported in this document. Future investigations and/or information that were not available to Weston & Sampson at the time of this investigation, may result in a modification of the findings and recommendations stated in this report.

Should additional information become available concerning this Site or neighboring properties that could directly impact the Site in the future, that information should be made available to Weston & Sampson for review. If necessary, conclusions presented in this report may be modified as a result. The conclusions of this report are based on Site conditions observed by Weston & Sampson personnel at the time of the investigation, and information provided by NRPC. This report has been prepared in general accordance with accepted engineering and environmental assessment practices. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

This report is not intended to be an audit of environmental work practices related to the operation of the Site. There may be state and federal regulations that apply that were not addressed, as they were not part of the scope of services agreed upon for the completion of this Brownfields CAP.

\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VT\NRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\2. Deliverables\2024_04 CAP\Text_Camisa Properties CAP.docx

6.0 REFERENCES

Environmental Compliance Services (ECS). 2012. 111 and 113 Main Street, Richford, VT, Phase II ESA Report. December.

Galford, G.L., Faulkner, J., Dupigny-Giroux, L.-A., Posner, S. and Edling, L. (eds.) (2021). *The Vermont Climate Assessment 2020.* Gund Institute of Environment, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT. DOI: 10.18125/kowgvg.

Lamoureaux & Dickinson Consulting Engineers, Inc. 2014. *Richford STP Bike (36)S Bike Pedestrian Path, Town of Richford, County of Franklin – 60% Revised Preliminary Plans*. October.

Ratcliffe, N.M., Stanley, R.S. Gale, M.H. Thompson, P.J., and Walsh, G.J. 2011. *Bedrock geologic map of Vermont: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 3194, 3 sheets, scale 1:100,000*

Runkle, J., K.E. Kunkel, S.M. Champion, L.-A. Dupigny-Giroux, and J. Spaccio, 2022: *Vermont State Climate Summary 2022. NOAA Technical Report NESDIS 150-VT*. NOAA/NESDIS.

Stone Environmental. 2012. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 111 and 113 Main Street, Richford, Vermont.* June 6.

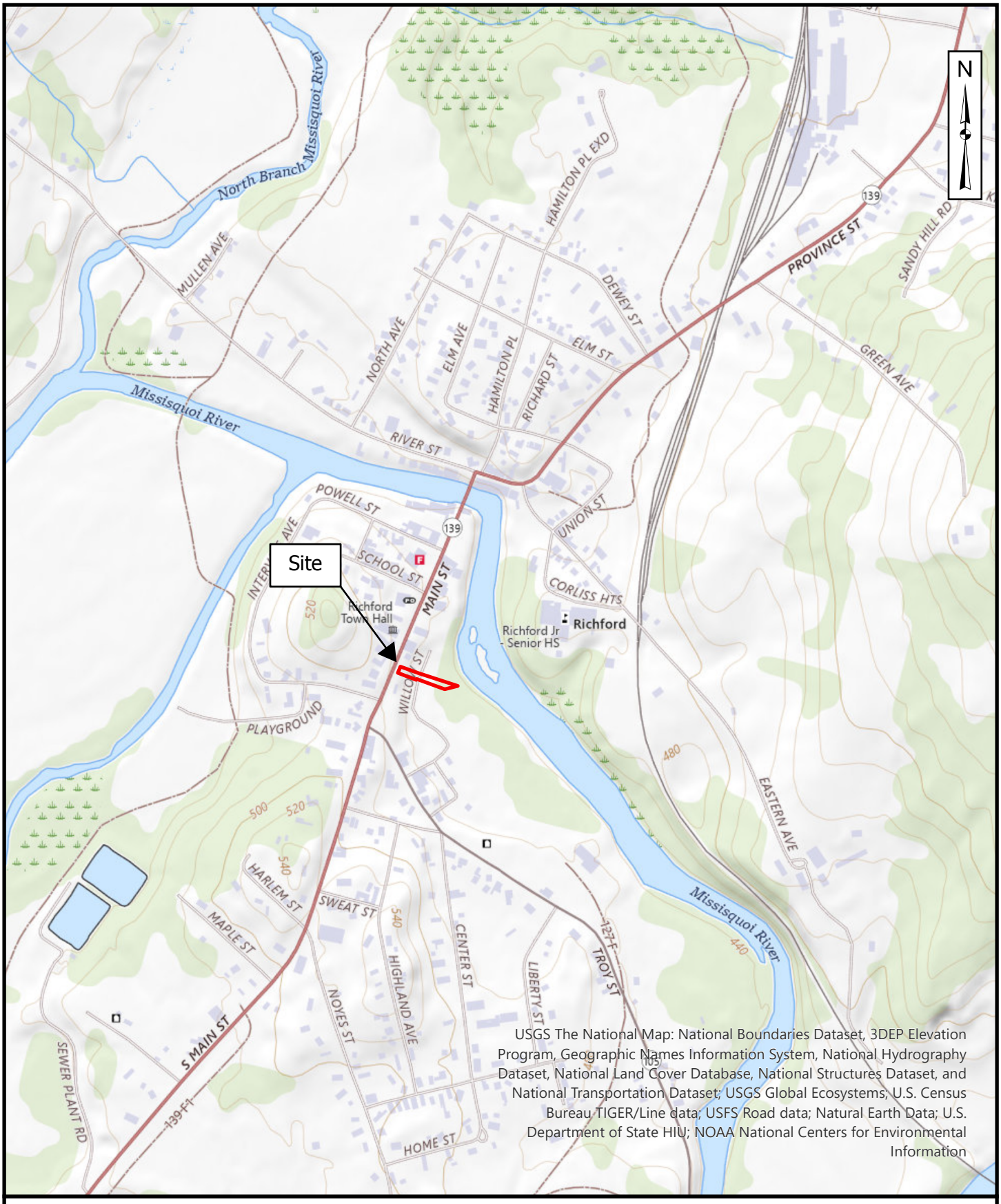
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2002. *Guidance for Choosing a Sampling Design for Environmental Data Collection (QA/G-5S). (EPA/240/R-02/005).* Washington, D.C.

VHB. 2018. *Richford – 113 Main Street Visioning; Concept Site Plan.* June 18.

Weston & Sampson. 2023. *Evaluation of Corrective Action Alternatives (ECAA) Camisa Properties Site.* December 12.

\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VT\NRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\2. Deliverables\2024_04 CAP\Text_Camisa Properties CAP.docx

FIGURES



USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State HIU; NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

FIGURE 1
113 MAIN STREET
RICHFORD, VERMONT

LOCUS MAP

LEGEND

Subject Property

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

Weston & Sampson

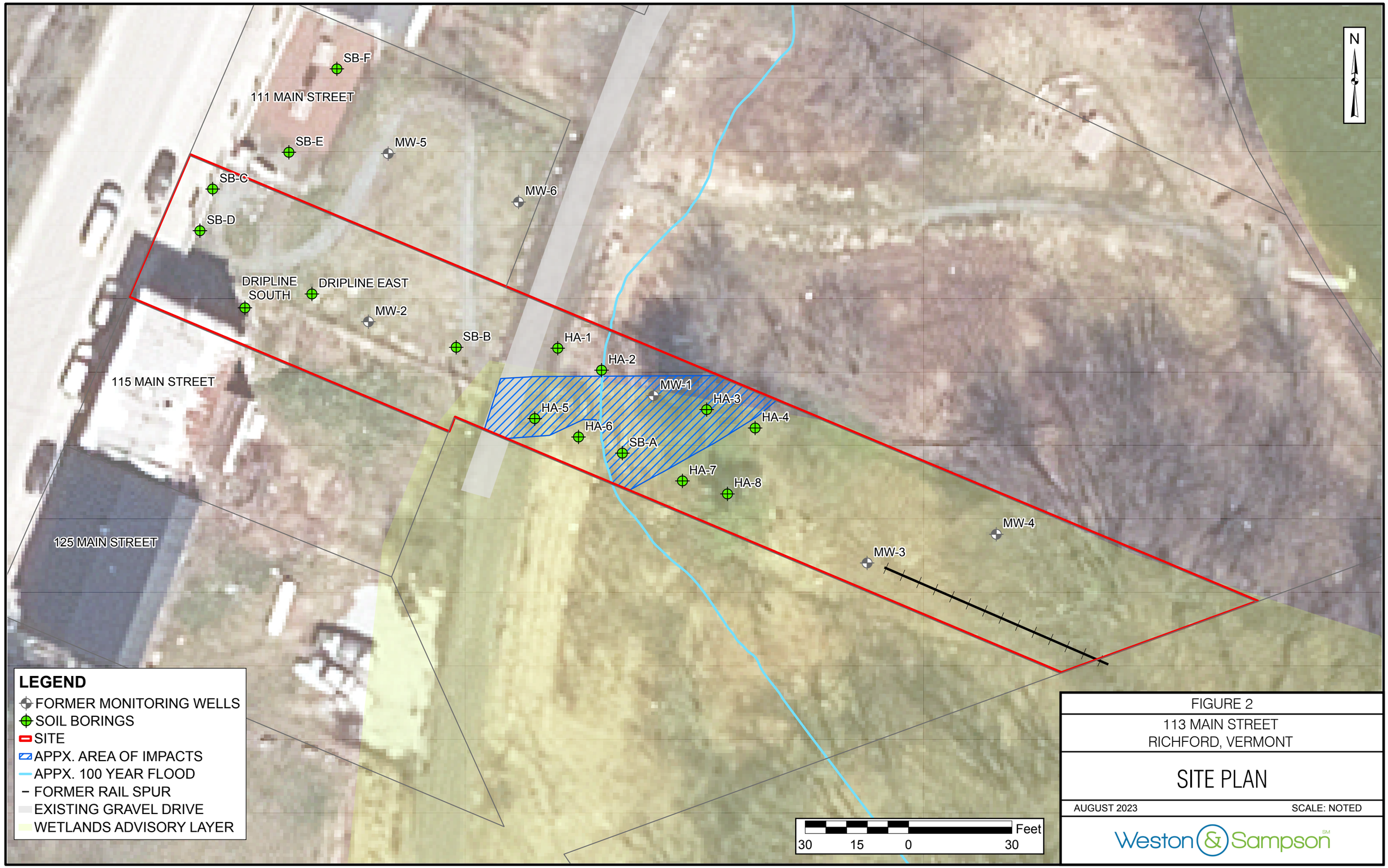


FIGURE 2

113 MAIN STREET
RICHFORD, VERMONT

SITE PLAN

AUGUST 2023 SCALE: NOTED

Weston & Sampson SM

PLANTINGS
(Note 1)

EXISTING GRAVEL DRIVE

SB-B

HA-1

HA-2

MW-1

HA-3

HA-4

HA-5

HA-6

SB-A

HA-7

HA-8

N

LEGEND:

- SOIL BORING
- FORMER MONITORING WELLS
- TREE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN
- WETLANDS ADVISORY LAYER
- AREA OF IMPACTS
- IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER
- NON–IMPERVIOUS BARRIER

NOTES:

1. PLANTINGS: BLACK CHOKEBERRY (ARONIA MELANOCARPA) – SPACING 3–4 FEET APART.

SCALE: 1"=10'

0 10 20

FIGURE 3

113 MAIN STREET
RICHFORD, VERMONT

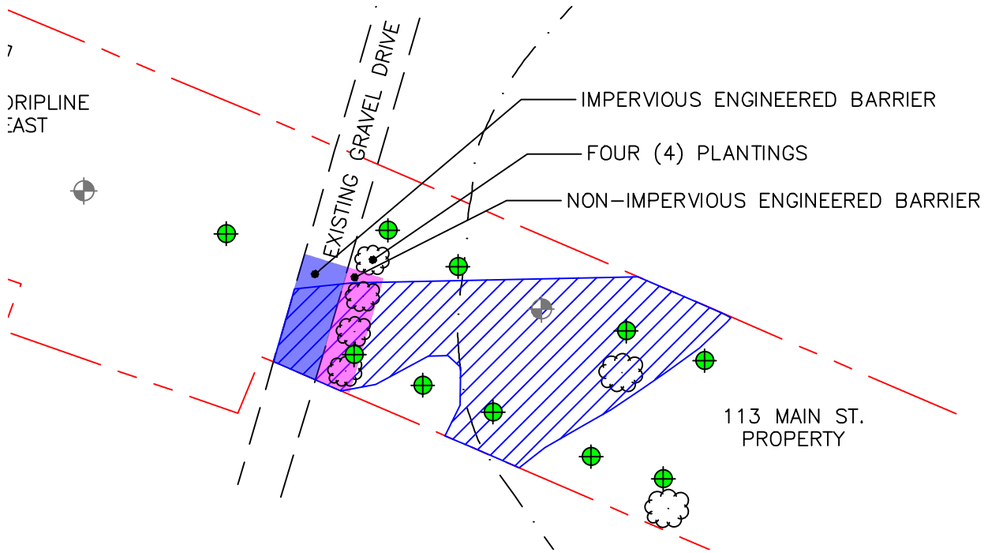
LOCATION OF ENGINEERED BARRIERS

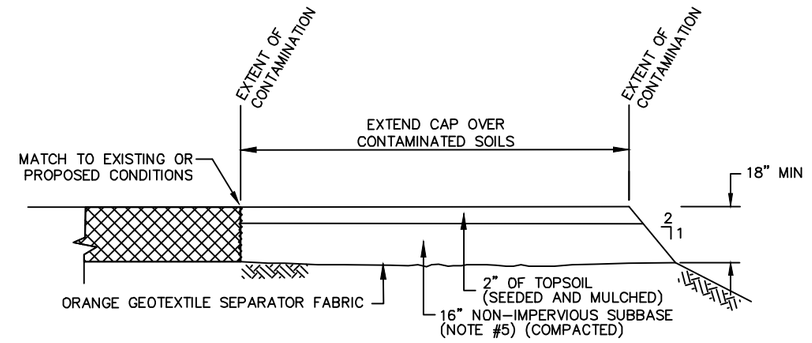
MAY 2024 SCALE: NOTED

Weston & Sampson

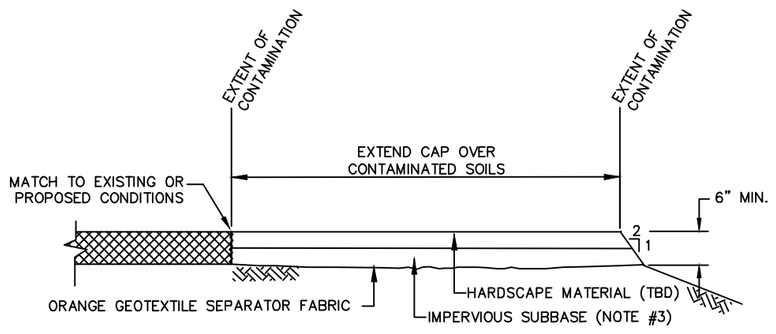
\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VT\NRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\3. Drawings\Figure 3 - Location of Engineered Barriers.dwg

Rev: 1.7 Date: 08/12/2019





NON–IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER
N.T.S.



IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER
N.T.S.

SPECIFICATIONS AND SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

1. SUBMITTALS: REQUIRED TO ENGINEER/QEP FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
2. IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER GEOTEXTILE: SHALL BE ORANGE WOVEN POLYPROPYLENE WITH CBR PUNCTURE 700 LBS, WATER FLOW RATE 4 GPM/FT^3, PRODUCT MIRAFI 500X OR APPROVED EQUAL.
3. IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER SUBBASE: SHALL BE A GRAVEL MEETING VTRANS 704.05A. PLACE DRY PACK MATERIAL IN 6–INCH THICK MAXIMUM LOOSE LIFTS WITH EACH LIFT COMPACTED UNTIL FIRM AND STABLE WITH AT LEAST 4 PASSES OF A 700 POUND VIBRATORY PLATE COMPACTOR OR EQUIVALENT TO ESTABLISH A FIRM AND UNYIELDING CONDITION.
4. IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER SURFACE: SHALL BE A PACKED GRAVEL MEETING VTRANS 704.12(b) FOR AGGREGATE SURFACE COURSE, PATHS AND TRAILS.
5. NON–IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER GEOTEXTILE: SHALL BE ORANGE NONWOVEN POLYPROPYLENE WITH CBR PUNCTURE 340 LBS, WATER FLOW RATE 130 GPM/FT^2, PRODUCT 140EX BY THRACE LINQ OR APPROVED EQUAL.
6. NON–IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER SUBBASE: SHALL BE ORDINARY BORROW THAT IS WELL–GRADED, NATURAL INORGANIC SOIL CONTAINING NO STONE GREATER THAN 6–INCHES MAXIMUM DIMENSION AND POSSESS NO MORE THAN 30% OF MATERIAL BY WEIGHT PASSING THE No. 200 SIEVE. THE MATERIAL SHALL BE FREE OF TRASH, ICE, SNOW, TREE STUMPS, ROOTS, AND OTHER ORGANIC AND DELETERIOUS MATERIALS. IT SHALL BE FREE OF PLASTIC CLAYS, OF ALL MATERIALS SUBJECT TO DECAY, OR OTHER MATERIALS THAT WILL CORRODE PIPING OR METALS. ORDINARY BORROW SHALL HAVE A MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY OF NOT LESS THAN 110 LBS/FT^3. IT SHALL BE OF SUCH A NATURE AND CHARACTER THAT IT CAN BE COMPACTED TO THE SPECIFIED DENSITY. PLACE ORDINARY BORROW IN 6–INCH THICK MAXIMUM LOOSE LIFTS WITH EACH LIFT COMPACTED UNTIL FIRM AND STABLE.
7. NON–IMPERVIOUS ENGINEERED BARRIER SURFACE: SHALL BE NATURAL, FERTILE, FRIABLE TOP SOIL THAT IS SEEDED AND MULCHED.
   - 7.1. TOP SOIL: SHALL BE TYPICAL OF PRODUCTIVE SOILS IN THE VICINITY, OBTAINED FROM NATURALLY WELL–DRAINED AREAS, NEITHER EXCESSIVELY ACID NOR ALKALINE, AND CONTAINING NO SUBSTANCES HARMFUL TO GRASS GROWTH. TOPSOIL SHALL NOT BE DELIVERED TO THE SITE IN FROZEN OR MUDDY CONDITION AND SHALL BE REASONABLY FREE OF STUMPS, ROOTS, HEAVY OR STIFF CLAY, STONES LARGER THAN 1–INCH IN DIAMETER, LUMPS, COARSE SAND, NOXIOUS WEEDS, STICKS, BRUSH OR OTHER LITTER. TOPSOIL SHALL CONTAIN NOT LESS THAN 4 PERCENT NOR MORE THAN 20 PERCENT ORGANIC MATTER AS DETERMINED BY THE LOSS OF WEIGHT BY IGNITION OF OVEN–DRIED SAMPLES.
   - 7.2. SEED: SHALL BE A CONSERVATION MIX THAT IS CLEAN, HIGH IN GERMINATING VALUE, PERENNIAL AND LOW IN WEED CONTENT. SEEDED AREAS SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED TO PRODUCE DENSE, HEALTHY GROWTH OF PERENNIAL GRASS.HAY OR STRAW MULCH SHALL BE USED AS NECESSARY.

STATE OF VERMONT
PATRICK M. LYONS
NO. 135570
CIVIL
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

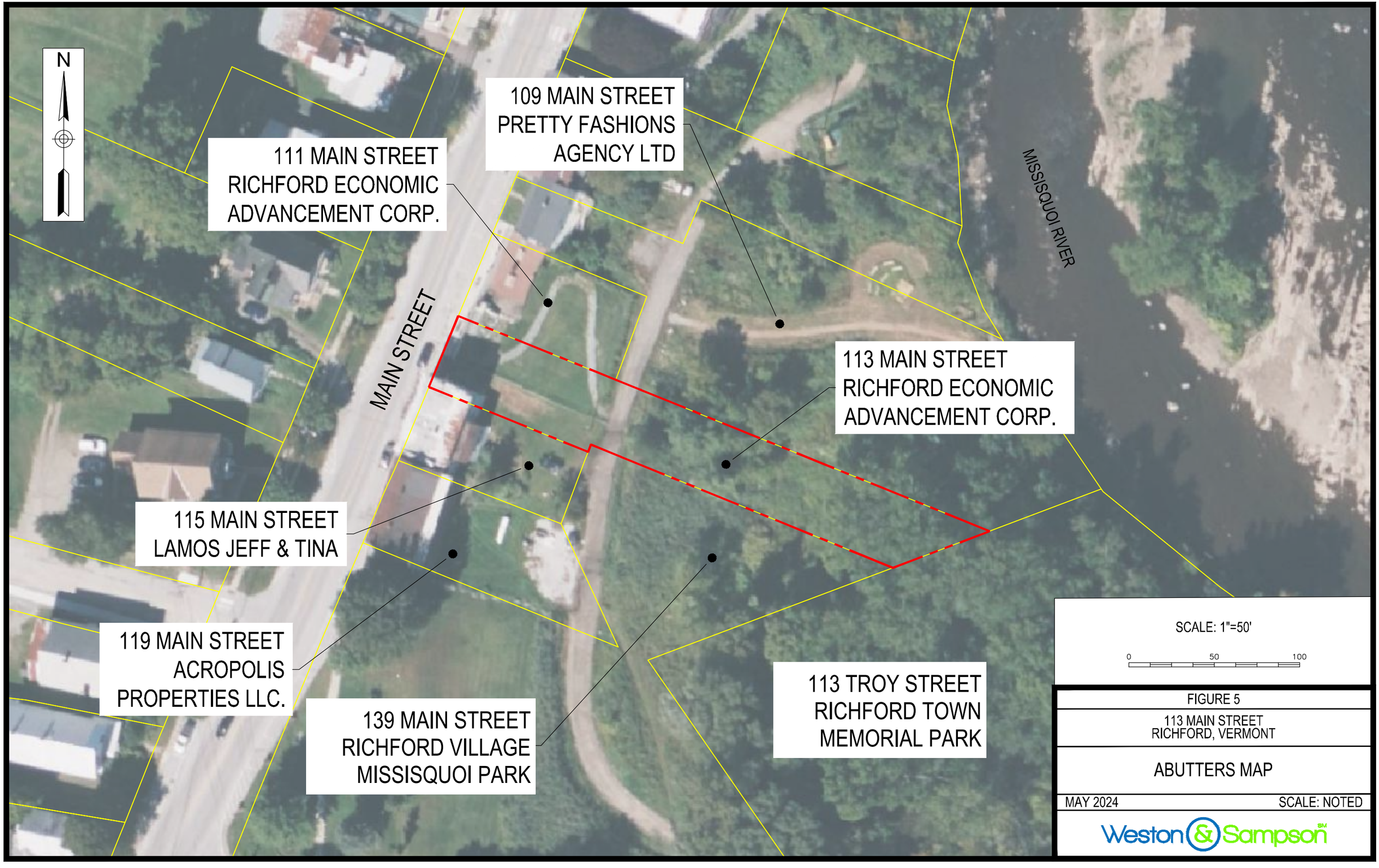
FIGURE 4

113 MAIN STREET
RICHFORD, VERMONT

ENGINEERED BARRIER DETAILS

MAY 2024 SCALE: NTS

Weston & Sampson



SCALE: 1"=50'

0 50 100

FIGURE 5

113 MAIN STREET
RICHFORD, VERMONT

ABUTTERS MAP

MAY 2024 SCALE: NOTED

Weston & Sampson

\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VTNRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\3. Drawings\Figure 5 - Abutters Map.dwg

Rev: 1.7 Date: 08/12/2019

APPENDIX A

SECTION 01 14 19.16

DUST CONTROL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 DESCRIPTION:

This section of the specification covers the control of dust via calcium chloride and water, complete.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 CALCIUM CHLORIDE:

A. Calcium chloride shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO-M 144, Type I or Type II and Specification for Calcium Chloride, ASTM D98. The calcium chloride shall be packaged in moisture proof bags or in airtight drums with the manufacturer, name of product, net weight, and percentage of calcium chloride guaranteed by the manufacturer legibly marked on each container.

B. Calcium chloride failing to meet the requirements of the aforementioned specifications or that which has become caked or sticky in shipment, may be rejected by the Engineer.

2.02 WATER:

A. Water shall not be brackish and shall be free from oil, acid, and injurious alkali or vegetable matter.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 APPLICATION:

A. Calcium chloride shall be applied when ordered by the Engineer and only in areas which will not be adversely affected by the application. See Section 01 57 19, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

B. Calcium chloride shall be uniformly applied at the rate of 1-1/2 pounds per square yard or at any other rate as required by the Engineer. Application shall be by means of a mechanical spreader, or other approved methods. The number and frequency of applications shall be determined by the Engineer.

C. Water may be sprinkler applied with equipment including a tank with gauge-equipped pressure pump and a nozzle-equipped spray bar.

D. Water shall be dispersed through the nozzle under a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch, gauge pressure.

END OF SECTION

\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VT\NRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\2. Deliverables\2024_04 CAP\Appendices\App A_Tech Specs\Redline\01 14 19.16 Dust Control.docx

SECTION 01 35 29

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 WORK INCLUDED:

A. Prior to the start of work on the site, Contractor shall prepare and submit a site-specific health and safety plan that includes consideration of all known and potential hazards at the site. Work may not proceed at the project site until the Contractor's health and safety plan has been received and reviewed by the Engineer.

1.02 REFERENCES:

A. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120

1.03 RELATED WORK:

A. Section 01 14 19.16, DUST CONTROL
B. Section 02 61 00.13 HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL
C. [Others as determined when incorporating this specification into the final project specification package to be prepared by the Site Engineer]

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.01 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN:

A. The health and safety plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:

1. Identification of Contractor's Site Safety Officer.

2. Identification of Hazards and Risks Associated with Project.

3. Contractor's Standard Operating Procedures, Including Personnel Training and Field Orientation.

4. Respiratory Protection Training Requirements.

5. Levels of Protection and Selection of Equipment Procedures.

6. Type of Medical Surveillance Program.

7. Personal Hygiene Requirements and Guidelines.

8. Zone Delineation of the Project Site.

9. Site Security and Entry Control Procedures.

10. Field Monitoring of Site Contaminants.

11. Contingency and Emergency Procedures.

12. Listing of Emergency Contacts.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

A. The personal protective equipment required to provide the appropriate level of dermal and respiratory protection shall be determined based on the results of continuous air monitoring performed by the Contractor and the standards set forth in the Contractor's health and safety plan. The Engineer may conduct duplicate air monitoring for quality control purposes. Modified Level D protection shall be the minimum requirement for all on-site personnel.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02 61 00.13

HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 WORK INCLUDED:

A. The Work of this Section consists of all labor, equipment, materials, and services for excavating, stockpiling, sampling, handling, segregating, tracking, transporting, and off-Site recycling and/or disposing of excavated material generated during the course of the Work.

B. Furnish all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals necessary to properly excavate, segregate, handle, stockpile, sample, load, transport, and recycle/dispose of excavated materials off-Site. Work includes preparing soil disposal paperwork and manifests, as required, and obtaining approval from recycle/disposal facilities for recycling and/or disposal, loading, and hauling of excavated materials, as required.

C. The Owner, having the title to all existing hazardous materials and substances, will be considered the generator, excluding spills generated by the Contractor, and will sign all manifests and bills of lading.

D. Prior to commencement of work, the Contractor shall meet with representatives of the Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) to develop mutual understandings relative to compliance with the corrective action plan (CAP) and this specification.

1.02 RELATED SECTIONS:

A. SECTION 01 35 29, HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

1.03 REFERENCES:

A. 40 CFR 1910.120, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guideline for work within contaminated areas

B. VTDEC, 2024. Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Conservation, Waste Management Division, “Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties Rule,” February 23, 2024.

1.04 SUBMITTALS: IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS, SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING:

A. As-Built documents including excavation areas and depths, final grades, and GPS coordinates, including depths below grade, for all structures left in place as well as depth and extents of the geotextile protective liner.

B. Submit a site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP), for Level C and D. Contractor shall prepare HASP in accordance with the specifications.

C. Provide a copy of all permits, completed bills of lading, and recycling, incineration certificates to the Owner and QEP.

D. Contractor shall obtain and pay for the analysis of all soil samples, with the exception of the following:

As part of preparing bid materials, the QEP will coordinate the collection and analysis of 2 soil characterization samples. The samples will be analyzed for the minimum requirements for disposal at the Casella facility in Coventry, Vermont, which includes analysis for reactive sulfide, reactive cyanide, ignitability, pH, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), % solids, free liquids, and Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) testing for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), RCRA 8 metals, pesticides, and herbicides. These results will be provided to the contractor. If the selected contractor elects to use a different facility, additional waste characterization samples may be required.

E. Contractor shall provide to the QEP copies of all weight slips, both tare and gross, for every load weighed and disposed of at the disposal or recycling facilities. The Owner will only allow progress payments after receipt of these weight slips.

1.05 PERMITS:

A. The work of this Section shall be performed in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, codes, and ordinances governing the handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste.

B. Contractor shall obtain all local, State, and Federal permits required for the transport and disposal of all liquid and solid waste resulting from the performance of this Work.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 GENERAL:

A. Contractor shall furnish all drums, storage containers, packing materials and any other products and materials required for collecting, storing, and transporting contaminated soil in compliance with all VTDEC, EPA, United States Department of Transportation (DOT), the Vermont Department of Transportation (VTrans) and local requirements. All drums shall meet the requirements of DOT 49 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 173.

B. The Contractor shall have available, and all personnel shall wear personal protective equipment and protective clothing consistent with the levels of protection for this work as indicated in the site-specific Health and Safety Plan.

2.02 FILL MATERIALS:

A. The backfill material shall conform to the requirements indicated on the drawings and specifications included in the specifications prepared by the Site Engineer.

B. Contractor shall notify the Owner and QEP as to the source of the backfill material. If backfill is sourced from a legitimate wholesaler from a native pit, then no analytical testing will be required. If imported soil is not from a native pit, analytical testing will be required prior to bringing the soil on Site. The following sampling protocol will be followed.
   - Two composite samples will be collected from soil to be imported. Each composited sample will be developed from five hand auger aliquots, collected from randomly selected locations throughout the stockpile and composited in a bucket.
   - Composite samples will be analyzed for SVOCs with EPA Method 8270, for PAHs with EPA Method 8270(SIM), for the 13 priority pollutant metals (PP13 metals) with EPA Methods 6010 and 7470, for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) with EPA Method 8082, for herbicides with EPA Method 8151, and for pesticides with EPA Method 8081 and for per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) with EPA Method 1633.
   - Three discrete samples will be collected from the proposed and will be analyzed for VOCs with EPA Method 8260.
   - Analytical results will be provided to the QEP for approval prior to bringing the proposed soil on Site.

2.03 STOCKPILE SHEETING:

A. 6-mil (minimum) polyethylene sheeting shall be used for all stockpile sheeting.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

A. All removal and excavation work of the project shall proceed in a timely manner and in such a way that assessment of excavation(s) are not hampered or slowed by other components of the work.

B. If contaminated soil is encountered outside the work area, the Contractor shall notify the Owner and QEP immediately. The QEP may momentarily stop work in order to field screen or collect samples for laboratory analysis. The work shall not resume until so directed by the QEP, and upon review of the laboratory results, if necessary.

3.02 EXCAVATION:

A. All Site soil is considered contaminated development soil and cannot be moved off-Site except for disposal. If visual or olfactory evidence of contamination or field screening with a photoionization detector (PID) is encountered, the Contractor will stockpile this

material separately. The Contractor shall be responsible for performing all sampling and analysis to fulfill testing requirements of the selected disposal or recycling facilities for this segregated material. Excavated contaminated soil shall be stored in stockpiles on 6-mil polyethylene sheeting and covered with 6-mil polyethylene sheeting. Stockpiles shall be bermed in such a manner as to prevent migration of any contaminants contained therein. All surplus contaminated soil shall be removed from the site within thirty (30) calendar days of the initial excavation.

B. Any excavations left open overnight shall be covered with supported 6-mil polyethylene sheeting and shall be protected from rainfall runoff entering the excavation. Contractor shall be responsible for collection and disposal of all accumulated contaminated water at Contractor's expense. Excavations shall be thoroughly barricaded, illuminated, and otherwise protected at all times when work is not in progress.

3.03 ADDITIONAL EXCAVATION:

Additional excavation of contaminated soil shall not be undertaken beyond that required to complete the work unless directed by the QEP.

3.04 BACKFILL:

A. All excavations shall be backfilled and compacted in preparation for restoration of the surface as specified in the drawings.

3.05 CONTAMINATED SOIL DISPOSAL

A. Excavated contaminated soil shall be stockpiled, if necessary, in an area designated by the QEP, and managed to protect public health, safety and the environment, in accordance with state and local requirements.

B. The Contractor may assist the Owner’s Representative or the QEP in collecting stockpile samples if necessary. The Contractor shall be responsible for submitting stockpile samples to a state certified laboratory for analysis.

C. Disposal of contaminated soil shall be at a legally permitted recycling facility approved by the Owner not less than 7 days prior to disposal of soil. Trucks utilized for hauling of contaminated soil off-site shall provide suitable mechanism to cover the soil, have a clean exterior, and no liquids shall be leaking from the trucks.

F. If the contaminated soil is to be recycled off-site, the material shall be transported under a shipping waste manifest signed by required parties

G. Copies of all required documentation for handling, transport, and disposal shall be provided to the Owner.

3.06

END OF SECTION

\\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\VT\NRPC\Camisa Property - 113 Main Street Richford\2. Deliverables\2024_04 CAP\Appendices\App A_Tech Specs\02 61 00.13 Handling and Disposal of Contaminated Soil and Dewatering Effluent.docx

APPENDIX B

BLACK CHOKEBERRY

Aronia melanocarpa (Michx.) Ell.

Plant Symbol = ARME6

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Bismarck Plant Materials Center

USDA NRCS Plant Materials Center
Bismarck, North Dakota

Alternate Names
Aronia, *Pyrus melanocarpa. Photinia melanocarpa.*

Uses
Landscaping: Black chokeberry is a deciduous, cold-hardy shrub useful in landscape plantings, showing white flowers in the spring and colorful red foliage and heavy, dark fruit in the fall.

Wildlife: Plants are browsed by white-tailed deer and rabbits. The fruit are eaten by ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and prairie chickens.

Economic: Aronia berries can be canned whole or the juice extracted for jelly making, as well as healthful fruit drinks. The juice contains high levels of anthocyanins (source of red color) and flavonoids. The strong, stable natural color is useful in the food industry. This plant is extensively grown in Europe, where yields of up to 38 pounds of fruit per bush have been reported.

Status
Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Description
General: A member of the Rose family, black chokeberry is a deciduous shrub which can grow to a height of 3 to 6 feet tall. The fine-toothed leaves are medium green and hairless, with raised glands along the top of the midrib. In spring, the white bisexual flowers form clusters that are 2 to 2 ½ inches across. The primary pollinators are small bees. As the seasons progress, the trees turn a deep glossy green. In mid to late summer the fruit begins to form. As the pea-sized fruit ripens, it darkens to a purplish-black color. The fruit are pomes which will begin to drop from the plants shortly after ripening. The fruits are quite juicy, but will begin to shrivel up after ripening. The juice and seeds are deep purple in color. There are 1 to 5 small seeds per pome.

Distribution: Black chokeberry is native to the Great Lakes region and the Northeastern U.S., with a southerly extension into the higher elevations of the Appalachian Mountains. It is hardy to zone 3. For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Habitat: Moist woods, but also occurs in drier thickets or clearings on bluffs or cliffs.

Adaptation
The black chokeberry grows well in full sunlight, but is moderately tolerant of shade. The best growth and fruit production occurs on low moist but well-drained sites, in full sun. It is not drought-tolerant. New shoots will grow up around established plants, filling in the space between plants like a hedgerow. Some of these shoots are the result of layering.

Establishment
Nursery grown seedlings establish readily if planted free of competing vegetation, in locations having 15 inches or more of annual precipitation. Bareroot seedlings should be planted in the spring, once the threat of frost is over. Containerized stock may be planted from spring to the middle of summer, if there is adequate moisture. The optimum spacing is 4 to 6 feet between plants. If plants are to be used for fruit production, 10-foot spacing gives more room and light to each plant.

Management
Control of invading weeds and grasses is important. Shallow cultivation works best. Cultivation can also be used to stop the spread of shoots and suckers, if that is a concern. Some references report frequent suckering. Very little if any suckering has been noticed on chokeberry in windbreaks in the Northern Plains. Thinning of older stems is recommended every few years.

Pests and Potential Problems
Black chokeberry appears to have very few disease and pest problems. Mildew can become a problem when plants do not receive adequate sunlight and air circulation.

Seeds and Plant Production
Reproduction is primarily by seed. The seeds are small, being slightly more than 1/16 inch long. There are about 276,000 seeds per pound, and about 100 pounds of fruit is needed to produce a pound of seed. Once the fruit is harvested in the fall, it should be cleaned. For small amounts of fruit, a kitchen blender can be used to macerate the fruit. For larger amounts of fruit, a commercial macerator similar to a Dybvig® macerator does a good job of crushing the fruit. Quite a bit of pulp can be removed by floating it off. After the seed and remaining pulp have been thoroughly dried, hand screens or a fanning mill can be used to separate the seed from the remaining dried pulp.

Chokeberry seeds have an internal dormancy that can be overcome by being stratified in moist peat for three months between 33°F and 41°F. For nursery scale production of seedlings, it is recommended that the seed be sown in September. The best germination occurs from seed that has been cleaned. Poor germination results from seed that has not been separated from the pulp.

Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)
At the present time there are no commercial varieties available for conservation plantings. Conservation grade stock is available from some conservation nurseries in the upper Midwest.

Though black chokeberry is native to eastern North America, it has been planted extensively in Europe and Asia. In Russia, Denmark and eastern Europe the fruit is widely used for juice and wine production. The Europeans have developed several varieties which are now available in the U.S. from commercial nurseries. '**Viking**' is a vigorous, productive variety from Scandinavia, which can grow to a height of six feet. '**Nero**' is a shorter growing variety, reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with dark blue berries. In the U.S., a selection from a native source in Michigan is being sold as '**Morton**' black chokeberry. It is marketed in the Midwest under the trademark Iroquois Beauty™.

Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office for more information. Look in the phone book under "United States Government." The Natural Resources Conservation Service will be listed under the subheading "Department of Agriculture."

References
Gill, J.D., F.L. Pogge and F.T. Bonner. *Aronia Medik*. In: Woody Plant Seed Manual (http://ntsl.fs.fed.us/wpsm/) [online: cited 1 March 2005]

Hardin, J.W. 1973. *The enigmatic chokeberries*. Bull. Torr Club 100:178-184

Morgenson, G. 2005. Personal communication. Lincoln-Oakes Nursery, Bismarck.

Petrides, G.A. 1958. *A field guide to trees and shrubs*. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

Smith, D. and C. Ringenberg. *Aronia berries* (http://ianrpubs.unl.edu/foods/nf581.htm) [online: cited 4 November 2004]. Nebraska Cooperative Extension NF03-581.

Van Dersal, W.R. 1938. *Native woody plants of the United States*. Miscellaneous publication No. 303. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Prepared By & Species Coordinator:
Michael Knudson
USDA NRCS Plant Materials Center, Bismarck, ND

Edited: 04Mar2005 MJK; 06Apr2005 RLN; 060802 jsp

For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site<http://plants.usda.gov> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>

information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Read about Civil Rights at the Natural Resources Convervation Service.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C
ESTIMATED CORRECTIVE ACTION COSTS
CAMISA PROPERTIES SITE
RICHFORD, VERMONT

	Costs	
Area (ft^2)	*$*	*400*
Depth (ft.)	*$*	*1*
Volume (ft^3)	*$*	*328*
$yd^{3/}$ ft^3	*$*	*0*
Volume (yd^3)	*$*	*12*
Weight of soil (in place x 1.5) (tons)	*$*	*18*
Volume - loose (in-place + 20%) (yd^3)	*$*	*15*
Unit Cost Excavation/Handling/Loading ($/$yd^3$)	*$*	*65*
Unit Cost Waste Profiling ($/500 yd^3)	*$*	*1,500*
Unit Cost Soil Transportation & Disposal ($/ton)	*$*	*100*
Unit Cost Backfill/Compaction ($/$yd^3$)	*$*	*50*
Unit Cost Geotextile Marker Layer ($/$yd^2$)	*$*	*5*
Unit Cost Plantings	*$*	*50*
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES		
Excavation/Handling/Loading	$	948
Waste Profiling	$	3,000
Soil Transportation & Disposal	$	1,822
Clean Backfill/Compaction	$	729
Geotextile Marker Layer	$	167
Plantings (purchase and installation)	$	1,500
Mobilization (10%)	$	667
Construction Subtotal	$	8,832
QEP / ENGINEERING SERVICES		
Project Coordination	$	2,205
Permitting/Site Visit with VTDEC Wetlands Ecologist	$	3,000
Mark Impacted Area	$	1,500
Field Oversight	$	4,000
Survey	$	1,200
Closure Report	$	5,000
QEP / Engineering Subtotal	$	16,905
Totals	$	25,737
Contingency (20%)	$	5,147
Total	**$**	**31,000**

APPENDIX D

VERMONT

State of Vermont
Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division
Davis Building - 1st Floor, One National Life Drive
Montpelier, VT 05620-3704

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Dear _____,

This is an official notice that a draft Corrective Action Plan (CAP) has been prepared by Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc. on behalf of Northwest Regional Planning Commission for the 113 Main Street parcel of the Camisa Properties Site site. Vermont law requires that adjoining and/or impacted property owners receive notice of this CAP, as well as being provided a 30 day public comment period.

The CAP approval process includes a public comment period and an opportunity to request a public meeting. Note that in order to appeal a final CAP approval, comments must be submitted during the public comment period.

To view the draft CAP, please visit the Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) at ENB.VERMONT.GOV, and enter the site number: 20124293 in the "Permit #" space. Do not include spaces or dashes.

For further information, please visit the following website:
DEC.VERMONT.GOV/PERMITS/ENB/GENERAL.

FOR QUESTIONS CONTACT:
Waste Management & Prevention Division, Sites Management Section (SMS)
SMS Site Manager: Caitlyn Bain
SMS Site Manager email address: caitlyn.bain@vermont.gov
(802) 828-1138

SITE NUMBER

20124293

NAME OF POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY

LOCATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTION STREET ADDRESS/ROUTE

113 Main Street, Richford, Vermont

TOWN(S) WHERE PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION WILL TAKE PLACE

Richford

APPENDIX E

Your Permit Navigator Results PNR-0000007175

On the following page, you will find the following results based on the information that you provided. If the information you provided changes, for example if you change the location or size of your project, you should start over as the results below are no longer valid

Disclaimer: The Permit Navigator Results Summary is based on the information provided, and is not intended as an official or binding permitting determination by the ANR or the NRB. The Agency and the NRB reserve the right to require additional permits and/or approvals depending on the specific details of the project.

☑ By checking this box I confirm that I have read and understood the disclaimer.

☐ Check here if you would like a jurisdictional opinion on whether your project requires an Act 250 permit? If you check this box you will need to provide your contact information (first name, last name, email address, and phone). Otherwise, entering your contact information here is not required, but doing so will make it easier for ANR or Act 250 staff to better assist you in the future.

Disclaimer: Although requesting an Act 250 jurisdictional opinion is not required, it is highly recommended. Commencement of construction on a project (including clearing land or demolishing structures in preparation) that requires an Act 250 permit without securing a jurisdictional opinion could result in penalties and other enforcement actions.

Permits Likely Needed

Floodplain and River Corridor

Waste Transporter Permit

Wetlands

Permits are likely needed for your project:

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

Floodplain and River Corridor

PERMIT EXPLANATION

Any development within the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain (Special Flood Hazard Area) in a community participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires a local development permit. In addition, some communities regulate activities in ANR-mapped River Corridors. Applications for hazard area development permits must come to ANR for State review and comment to ensure compliance with NFIP and local minimum standards. Please be aware that Act 250 jurisdictional projects

are reviewed under a state procedure that may result in requirements that differ from the local municipal requirements. Under Act 250, the State reviews projects located within the FEMA designated Special Flood Hazard Area and/or within the ANR mapped River Corridor.

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

Waste Transporter Permit

PERMIT EXPLANATION

The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) issues hauler permits to parties (in-state, and out-of-state) that intend to haul solid, liquid, residual, or hazardous waste materials on Vermont roadways. Visit the Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC), Solid Waste Program's Waste Haulers website for applications and forms. Haulers may also need permits from solid waste districts or municipalities.

 Your response indicates that you do not need this permit, but our information based on location or historical activities on the property indicates that you might. Please contact the permit contact for this permit to receive a definitive answer.

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

Wetlands

PERMIT EXPLANATION

Permits are required for most activities within a wetland or its buffer zone (50-feet for Class II wetlands, 100+feet for Class I wetlands). Activities in wetlands and buffers likely needing a permit include filling, draining, cutting or removing vegetation, removing soil, or grading. The easiest way to research whether a property has jurisdictional wetlands associated with it is to use the Wetland Screening Tool. The results for a given property are listed for you to see, with explanations of each layer and recommended next steps. The link for the tool may be found in the Guidance Link below.

PROJECT INFORMATION REVIEW

Project Address

200 WILLOW ST. RICHFORD, 05476

YOUR LOCATION SELECTION DATA

Latitude

44.9940

Longitude

-72.6729

SPAN

516-162-10611

Property Owner

RICHFORD ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT CORP

200 WILLOW ST. RICHFORD, 05476

Location

View map of your selection

This link may contain valuable information about this parcel. We suggest clicking on this link and viewing it in the ANR Atlas to see the environmental considerations (such as wells, existing permits, and required setbacks) present.

PERMIT RESULTS

BASED ON YOUR RESPONSES, WE HAVE DETERMINED THE FOLLOWING PERMITS ARE LIKELY NEEDED FOR YOUR PROJECT:

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

Floodplain and River Corridor

PERMIT EXPLANATION

Any development within the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain (Special Flood Hazard Area) in a community participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires a local development permit. In addition, some communities regulate activities in ANR-mapped River Corridors. Applications for hazard area development permits must come to ANR for State review and comment to ensure compliance with NFIP and local minimum standards. Please be aware that Act 250 jurisdictional projects are reviewed under a state procedure that may result in requirements that differ from the local municipal requirements. Under Act 250, the State reviews projects located within the FEMA designated Special Flood Hazard Area and/or within the ANR mapped River Corridor.

TIME TO ISSUE PERMIT

ANR provides written comments on permit applications typically within 30 days of receiving a complete application from the municipality. Local permit issuance timeframes vary by municipality.

APPLICATION FEE AMOUNT

There is no state fee for review of applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas; local zoning permit fees apply.

PROGRAM CONTACT

Rebecca Pfeiffer

802-490-6157

rebecca.pfeiffer@vermont.gov

PROGRAM WEBSITE

https://dec.vermont.gov/watershed/rivers

PROGRAM RESOURCES

Vermont Rivers Program (802-828-1115)

River resource protection is achieved through a combination of permitting, regulatory/non-regulatory technical assistance, assessment, planning, education, and outreach.

Contact your Municipal Administrative Officer for a local permit application.

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

Waste Transporter Permit

PERMIT EXPLANATION

The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) issues hauler permits to parties (in-state, and out-of-state) that intend to haul solid, liquid, residual, or hazardous waste materials on Vermont roadways. Visit the Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC), Solid Waste Program's Waste Haulers website for applications and forms. Haulers may also need permits from solid waste districts or municipalities.

TIME TO ISSUE PERMIT

The permit is issued 30-90 days (required background check) (Timeframe is dependent on the completeness and accuracy of the application.)

APPLICATION FEE AMOUNT

Two axle vehicle (pickup, stake-body, utility trailer, etc.) - $50 per vehicle/year, Three or four axle vehicle (packer, dump, roll-off, box truck) - $75 per vehicle/year, More than four axle vehicle (tractor trailer, tandem tractor trailer) - $100 per vehicle/year

PROGRAM CONTACT

Barb Schwendtner

802-249-5904

barb.schwendtner@vermont.gov

PROGRAM WEBSITE

https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management

PROGRAM RESOURCES

Dennis Fekert (dennis.fekert@vermont.gov 802-522-0195)

Reduce your waste, get connected, and learn more:

Your response indicates that you do not need this permit, but our information based on location or historical activities on the property indicates that you might. Please contact the permit contact for this permit to receive a definitive answer.

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

Wetlands

PERMIT EXPLANATION

Permits are required for most activities within a wetland or its buffer zone (50-feet for Class II wetlands, 100+feet for Class I wetlands). Activities in wetlands and buffers likely needing a permit include filling, draining, cutting or removing vegetation, removing soil, or grading. The easiest way to research whether a property has jurisdictional wetlands associated with it is to use the Wetland Screening Tool. The results for a given property are listed for you to see, with explanations of each layer and recommended next steps. The link for the tool may be found in the Guidance Link below.

TIME TO ISSUE PERMIT

On average approximately 6 weeks for a General Permit; 5 months for an Individual Permit. (Timeframe is dependent on the completeness and accuracy of the application.)

APPLICATION FEE AMOUNT

Wetland fees are variable and we recommend you contact the district wetland ecologist. Here are some guidelines to the fees. Administrative Processing fee: $240 + $0.75/sf wetland impact & $.25/sf buffer impact

View fee table

PROGRAM CONTACT

Julie Follensbee

802-490-6175

julie.follensbee@vermont.gov

PROGRAM WEBSITE

https://dec.vermont.gov/watershed/wetlands

PROGRAM RESOURCES

Wetlands Ecologists

Wetlands Contact and Inquiry Portal

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS BASED ON MAPPED RESULTS

ID	MAP RESULT

CONTACT INFORMATION

First Name
Steven

Last Name
Shaw

Phone
(802) 882-7031

Email
shaws@wseinc.com

Address 1
98 S Main St

Address 2

City
Waterbury

State
Vermont

Mailing Zip/Postal Code
05676

Act 250

Next you will be asked some questions about the nature of your project, acreage, and who the developer is (or the "person" as that term is defined by Act 250). In most cases the questions will be easy (such as when you own one lot and you have no business partners). In some cases it can get pretty complicated. We are here to help. If you don't know the answer to these questions please select: "I don't know," and you will receive information about who to call to help you when you get to the end of these questions.

Did you previously receive an Act 250 Jurisdictional Opinion (JO) for this project?

Answer:

✗ NO

Did you request an Act 250 Jurisdictional Opinion (JO)? (you request this by selecting a checkbox on the first page)

Answer:

✗ NO

Please provide a description of your project. Be sure to include details about how the project will be constructed and operated and where on the property the proposed activities will take

Answer:

Corrective action plan (CAP) implemented under

place. Your description will help Act 250 staff to determine whether your project will require a land use permit. (If you didn't request a jurisdictional opinion above, please start over and be sure to include your name, email address and/or phone number.)	the BRELLA program. Includes removing 12 yards of contaminated soil and replacing with gravel/soil engineered barriers. Also includes planting 3-4 shrubs as a barrier to remaining contaminated soil.
If you know, please indicate whether the land is already subject to Act 250 jurisdiction via a previously issued Act 250 Land Use Permit?	Answer: ❓ I don't know
Does the project include “construction of improvements” as defined by Act 250 Rule 2(C)(3)? Examples of improvements include land clearing, re-grading, access drives, parking areas, buildings, building additions, demolition of existing buildings, homes, exterior signage, lighting, fencing, ponds, trails, pavilions, event venues, campsites, etc. Please contact the Act 250 District Coordinator for review if you seek an exemption on the basis of “home occupation.”	Answer: ✅ YES
Is the project for a commercial, industrial or non-profit purpose? Commercial purpose meaning the provision of facilities, goods or services by a person other than for a municipal or state purpose to others in exchange for payment of a purchase price, fee, contribution, donation or other object or service having value.” Please note that a non-profit may qualify as “commercial purpose.”	Answer: Non-profit
Is there currently any commercial activity taking place on this parcel of land?	Answer: ❌ NO
Please add up all of the acreage of all land owned or controlled by a person as defined in Act 250 Rule 2(C)(1) that is a) physically contiguous, as well as all lands that are b) non-contiguous, but located within a 5-mile radius, and involved in the project. This acreage combined is the “tract of land.” (Please note that a “person” might include a government agency, close family members, business partners, those involved for profit, etc., and your tract of land might be multiple parcels.) How many acres is the tract (or tracts) of land?	Answer: 0.3 acres
Does the project utilize a tract or tracts of land involving over ten acres? (If you don't know, or if you have questions about what to count, please select "I don't know" and then contact the Act 250 district office that will be listed after you complete these questions.)	Answer: ❌ NO

Does the project utilize a tract or tracts of land involving over one acre? (If you don't know, or if you have questions about what to count, please select "I don't know" and then contact the Act 250 district office that will be listed after you complete these questions.)	Answer: ✗ NO
Will the project create a “subdivision” of land as defined by 10 V.S.A. § 6001 (19)(A) ? If you don't know, please select "I don't know" and then contact the Act 250 district office that will be listed after you complete these questions.)	Answer: ✗ NO
Does your project involve the modification of a subdivision or commercial project that was in existence prior to 1970?	Answer: ✗ NO
If your project includes the creation of one or more housing units, hotel rooms or dwelling units, have you or your business partners created other such units on lands that you or your business partners owned or controlled within the past 5 years, which, combined with these, will total 10 or more?	Answer: ✗ NO
Does your project include any of the following?	Answer: None of the above

Open Burning

Do you plan to burn anything outdoors?	Answer: ✗ NO

Construction / Modification of Source

Does your facility currently operate under an existing Air Pollution Control Permit?	Answer: ✗ NO
If your facility currently operates under an existing Air Pollution Control Permit, does the existing permit accommodate your proposed project and will the facility and project modifications continue to follow all conditions of that permit?	Answer: N/A

Will your project include installation of: (Select all that apply)

Answer:

- None of the above

Does your proposed project involve any of the following? (Select all that apply)

Answer:

- None of the above

Air Pollution Control Permit - Used Oil Burning

Will you burn used oil in a furnace larger than 500,000 BTUs per hour and in amounts greater than 5,000 gallons per year?

Answer:

✗ NO

Dams

Does your project involve enlarging, raising, lowering, remodeling, reconstructing. breaching or otherwise altering any dam, pond or impoundment not related to generation of electric energy for public use or part of a public utility system?

Answer:

✗ NO

Fish, Wildlife, and Plants - Threatened and Endangered Species

Does your project involve cutting down trees larger than 8 inches in diameter in any of the following towns?

- (Addison, Arlington, Benson, Brandon, Bridport, Bristol, Charlotte, Cornwall, Danby, Dorset, Fair Haven, Ferrisburgh, Hinesburg, Manchester, Middlebury, Monkton, New Haven, Orwell, Panton, Pawlet, Pittsford, Rupert, Salisbury, Sandgate, Shoreham, Starksboro, St. George, Sudbury, Sunderland, Vergennes, Waltham, West Haven, Weybridge, Whiting)

Answer:

✗ NO

Groundwater Reclassification or Groundwater Withdrawal

Will you withdraw 57,600 gallons a day or more for commercial or industrial uses from any source on a single tract of land or business as a new withdrawal?	Answer: ✗ NO
Will you increase a withdrawal above 57,600 gallons a day for commercial or industrial uses from any source on a single tract of land or business?	Answer: ✗ NO

Hazardous Waste Handler Site ID

Will your project involve the generation of any hazardous waste (including used oil)?	Answer: ✗ NO

Indirect Discharge: Sewage Permit

Is this an existing, expanded or new soil-based sewage disposal system with a design capacity of 6,500 gallons per day or more?	Answer: ✗ NO

Underground Injection Control

Will you have one or more floor drains or catch basins?	Answer: ✗ NO

Indirect Discharge: Land Application

Will you be generating wastewater from manufacturing a food or beverage product such as cheese, soup, or beer?	Answer: ✗ NO

Aquatic Nuisance Control

Will your project take place in waters of the State and use pesticides, other chemicals, biological controls, bottom barriers, structural barriers, structural controls, or powered mechanical devices to control an aquatic nuisance plant or animal species? If your project involve pulling aquatic nuisance plants by hand or with a rake, or your project is occurring out of the water, select No.

Answer:

✗ NO

Lake Encroachment Permit

Is your project located at or beyond the shoreline as established by the mean water level of: 1) a public lake or pond, 2) a boatable tributary of Lake Champlain or Lake Memphremagog upstream to the first barrier to navigation, or 3) Connecticut River impoundments and boatable tributaries of such impoundments upstream to the first barrier to navigation?

Answer:

✗ NO

Shoreland Protection

Does your project involve the creation of new cleared area or impervious surface (e.g. dirt road, paved road, roof, driveway, etc.) near a lake or pond?

Answer:

✗ NO

Source Permit - Public Drinking Water Systems

Is your project served by or will your project be served by a public water system, such as municipal water or a fire district?

Answer:

✗ NO

Answer:

✗ NO

Do you intend to provide public drinking water (including water for public consumption, bulk water for distribution, or water to be bottled)?	

Operating Permit - Public Drinking Water Systems

Does your project involve drinking water for any kind of: school, daycare, factory, office building, motel, campground, restaurant, deli, tasting room, public restroom, and/or residential/rental service? (If your project is served by municipal or a public water supply, select "not applicable.")	Answer: ✗ NO

Construction Permit - Public Drinking Water Systems

Are you currently regulated as public drinking water system? (If your project is served by municipal or a public water supply, select "not applicable.")	Answer: ✗ NO
Does your project propose improvements or changes to an existing public water system that currently distributes, stores, treats, collects, or connects to a water source?	Answer: ✗ NO
Does your project propose construction of new public water system or converting a non-public water system to a public water system?	Answer: ✗ NO
Are you performing some system change that will impact the quantity or quality of the water being provided?	Answer: ✗ NO
Are you proposing the physical modification of the treatment, storage, pump facilities, or distributions system for an existing public water system?	Answer: ✗ NO

Residuals Management

Does your project involve a facility that:	Answer: Neither
Does your project involve land applying biosolids or stabilized, domestic septage?	Answer: ✗ NO
Is your facility a wastewater treatment facility but does not produce Biosolids for recycling?	Answer: ✗ NO
Does your project involve the distribution of short paper fiber or wood ash in Vermont?	Answer: ✗ NO
Are you an out of state facility or material manager distributing Exceptional Quality (i.e. Class A) Biosolids in the State of Vermont?	Answer: ✗ NO

Stream Alteration and Stream Crossing Structures

Does your project involve any of the following: - movement, excavation or fill of 10 or more cubic yards of material within a perennial stream? - construction or maintenance of a berm or additional material for landscaping adjacent to a river, stream, or floodplain? - any crossing of a stream with utility lines?	Answer: ✗ NO

Floodplain and River Corridor

Is your project proposing activities in or near a floodplain, river, and/or stream.	Answer: ✓ YES

Contact your District Floodplain Manager.

Salvage Yards

Does your project involve storing four or more junk vehicles or scrap metal outside?	Answer: ❌ NO

Demolition Waste

Does your project have demolition waste that needs disposal?	Answer: ❌ NO

Waste Transporter Permit

Does your project intend to transport	Answer: • Regulated quantities of hazardous waste?

Disposal of Inert Waste, Untreated Wood & Stumps

Does your project have inert waste that needs disposal?	Answer: ❌ NO

Used Septic System Components/Stone

Does your project involve used septic system components or stone from a septic system that needs disposal?	Answer: ❌ NO

Composting Facilities

Does your project involve collecting and composting	Answer: • Nothing

Industrial (Multi-Sector) Stormwater Discharge Permit

Does your project involve an industrial activity associated with the Multi-Sector General Permit? (To view multi-sector general permit industrial activities, click this link.)	Answer: ✗ NO

Operational Stormwater Discharge Permit

Will your project undertake any of the following with respect to impervious surfaces:	Answer: • None of the above

Construction Stormwater Discharge Permit

Will your project disturb one or more acres of land? This could include cutting and stumping trees, clearing land, redeveloping or other activities that expose the soil to the weather. One or more acres should be considered as a whole - any construction activity that may itself be less than one acre but is part of a common plan of development that disturbs one or more acres in its entirety is subject to a permit.	Answer: ✗ NO

Underground Storage Tanks

	Answer:

Does your project have an existing underground storage tank on the property?	✗ NO
Does your project involve you installing an underground storage tank?	Answer: ✗ NO

Wastewater System & Potable Water Supply

Are you subdividing land?	Answer: ✗ NO
Are you constructing a new building or structure that will have plumbing?	Answer: ✗ NO
Are you adding a bedroom or bedrooms?	Answer: ✗ NO
Will your project increase any of the following (this is a list of common examples, if your project is not on the list, but you think it is similar to an example please select "I don't know"):	Answer: • none of the above
Are you replacing an existing wastewater system?	Answer: ✗ NO
Are you constructing a new wastewater system?	Answer: ✗ NO
Will you convert an existing public water system to a potable water supply?	Answer: ✗ NO
Are you converting an indirect discharge system to a wastewater system?	Answer: ✗ NO
	Answer: ✗ NO

Will you extend a municipal sewer line or municipal water service? Will it be a state-funded municipal water system or sewer extension or upgrade? If so, Contact: Lynnette Claudon: lynnette.claudon@vermont.gov, 802-490-6226.

💡 Your response indicates that you do not need this permit, but our information based on location or historical activities on the property indicates that you might. Please contact the permit contact for this permit to receive a definitive answer.

Wetlands

Does your project involve land that is in or near an area that has any of the following characteristics:

o Water is present – ponds, streams, springs, seeps, water filled depressions, soggy ground under foot, trees with shallow roots or water marks?

o Wetland plants, such as cattails, ferns, sphagnum moss, willows, red maple, trees with roots growing along the ground surface, swollen trunk bases, or flat root bases when tipped over?

o Wetland Soils – soil is dark over gray, gray/blue/green? Is there presence of rusty/red/dark streaks? Soil smells like rotten eggs, feels greasy, mushy or wet? Water fills holes within a few minutes of digging?

Contact your District Wetland Ecologist for information.

Answer:

☑ YES

Other State and Local Permit Information

In addition to environmental permitting, there are other requirements that may apply. Below are some helpful resources:

- Office of the State Fire Marshal: https://firesafety.vermont.gov/
- Vermont Building Energy Standards: https://publicservice.vermont.gov/content/building-energy-standards

- Secretary of State business registration: https://sos.vermont.gov/corporations/registration/
- Secretary of State professional Boards: https://sos.vermont.gov/opr/
- Department of Taxes: https://tax.vermont.gov/
- For local permits - please see your Town Clerk, Zoning Administrator, Planning Commission or Public Works

APPENDIX F

VERMONT

LAND USE RESTRICTIONS – ANNUAL INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL INSPECTION FORM

Our records indicate that this property maintains institutional or engineering controls associated with a land use restriction. Please indicate the state of the following controls, as applicable, on the property.

SMS Site #: _____

Owner Name: _____

Site/Property Name: _____

Site/Property Address: _____

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
Paved Caps:			
1. Is there any cracking, fractures, or breaking of the pavement?	◯	◯	
2. Has the pavement been punctured, providing a risk of direct contact?	◯	◯	
Buildings/Structures:			
1. Are there visible cracks or fractures in the foundation?	◯	◯	
2. Have there been additions or improvements to the structure?	◯	◯	
3. Has there been standing water or flood in the basement of the structure (since receipt of the Certificate of Completion)?	◯	◯	
Sub-slab Depressurization System (SSD):			
1. Has the SSD been operational and appropriately maintained for the past year, as described in the Certificate of Completion?	◯	◯	
Soil/Grass Caps:			
1. Is there any evidence of erosion?	◯	◯	
2. Are monitoring wells at the site damaged, un-locatable, or otherwise in unacceptable condition?	◯	◯	
3. Have survey pins been repositioned or removed?	◯	◯	
4. Is there any evidence of burrowing wildlife?	◯	◯	
5. Are there bare spots larger than 3 square feet in grassy areas?	◯	◯	
6. Has there been any subsurface work conducted on the property?	◯	◯	

I certify that I have responded to each of the questions above to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Submit by email or submit original form to the SMS Project Manager at the address listed below:
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division/Sites Management Section
1 National Life Drive – Davis 1
Montpelier, VT 05620-3704

SMS Project Manager: _____

Clear Form